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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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BOSTON, *March* 8.

Last Saturday his Excellency the Governour was pleased to prorogue the Great and General Court of this Province to Wednesday the 21st Day of April next, after delivering the following Speech to both Houses of Assembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I THINK it incumbent on me to make some Observations, before I put an End to the Session, upon your last Messages to me on the Subject of your constitutional Dependence upon the supreme Authority of the British Dominions. As the Council admit a partial Dependence, and suppose it to be consistent with the Principles and Nature of Government, I shall only endeavour very briefly to show the contrary.

In your first Message, Gentlemen of the Council, you made some Strictures upon the Nature of the supreme Authority in Government, both divine and human, the latter of which you determined could not be absolute and unlimited. I thought the Distinction between divine and human Power not pertinent, and in Answer to you I only remarked that I had given you no Reason to suppose I intended a more absolute Power in Parliament than what is founded in the Nature of Government; and this, in your second Message, you construe an Acquiescence in your Reasons, which it certainly was not. You go on, however, to explain your Meaning, by asserting, that "what is usually denominated the supreme Authority of a Nation must be limited in its Acts to the Objects that are properly or constitutionally cognizable by it."

Before you thus defined the Nature of supreme Authority, I wish you had considered more fully what Objects there can be in a Government which are not cognizable by such Authority. You instance in a *subordinate* Power in Government, which, whilst it keeps within its Limits, is not subject to the Controul of the *supreme* Power. Is there no inconsistency in supposing a *subordinate* Power without a Power *superiour* to it? Must it not, so far as it is without Controul, be itself supreme?

It is essential to the Being of Government that a Power should always exist which no other Power within such Government can have Right to withstand or controul; therefore, when the Word *Power* relates to the supreme Authority of Government, it must be understood *absolute* and *unlimited*.

If we cannot agree in these Principles, which no sensible Writer upon Government has before denied, and if you are still of Opinion that two Jurisdictions, each of them having a Share in the supreme Power, are compatible in the same State, it can be to no Purpose to reason or argue upon the other Parts of your Message. It is enough to observe, that this Disagreement in our Principles will have its Influence upon all the Deductions which are made from them.

I will also consider the last Message from you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, upon the same Subject, in as few Words as the Importance of it will admit.

You say you have not discovered that the Principles advanced by the Town of Boston are unwarrantable by the Constitution. Whether they are, or are not, will depend upon the Determination of the Point which you are now controverting. Your not having discovered that the other Towns and Districts in the Province were invited by the Town of Boston to adopt their Principles must proceed from Inattention. Have not the Doings of that Town been sent through the Province, accompanied with a circular Letter, "desiring a free Communication of Sentiments," and, among other Expressions of the like Tendency, lamenting the Extinction of Ardour for civil and religious Liberty, if it should be the general Voice of the Province that the Rights, as stated, do not belong to them, and trusting that this cannot be the Case? If this is not inviting to adopt their Principles, I have mistaken their Sense and Meaning. The consequent Doings of so many other Towns show that they understood them as I have done. I am sure I have no Disposition to represent unfavourably the Doings of any Town in the Province.

You assert, "that it is the indisputable Right of all, or any of his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, *regularly and orderly* to meet together to state the Grievances they labour under, &c. I never denied it. Does it follow that it is *regular* and *orderly* for the Inhabitants of Towns, in their corporate Capacity, to meet and determine upon Points which the Law gives them no Power to act upon? You have not asserted that it is, but you have not declared that it is not, as I thought a Regard to the Peace and Order of the Province made our Duty.

If the Fundamentals of our Government were not disputed, these Irregularities would appear to you in a very strong Light, and you would join in discountenancing them.

To support your Principle, that you hold your Lands and derive your Authority of Government from the *Kings* of England, and not from the *Crown* of England, you have very largely handled the Doctrine of feudal Tenures. I observed to you, in my last Speech, that you had been misled by the Authority of an anonymous Pamphlet. I am now obliged to observe, that you are again misled; by having a general View of this Doctrine brought before you as it respects States or Governments under absolute Monarchs, and not as it is connected with, or grafted upon, the English Constitution. I shall not therefore spend Time in examining the Principles of your System, it being immaterial to the Point between us whether they are just or not. Instead thereof, I will, in as brief and clear Terms as I can, lay this Doctrine before you as it relates to the Government of England.

Let me then observe to you, that, from the Nature of Government, a supreme legislative Power must always exist over all the Parts and all the Affairs of every Dominion; that, in absolute Monarchies, the legislative and executive Powers are united in the Prince or Monarch; that, in the English Constitution, there is, and always has been, a legislative Power distinct from the regal or executive Power; that the feudal System, in your View of it, and without correcting, could not be introduced into the English Government without changing the Constitution from a mixed to an absolutely monarchial Government; that this System nevertheless has been introduced, the Constitution of a mixed Government still remaining, and consequently the System has been corrected or altered. What this Alteration has been will appear from historical Facts. Before the Reign of William I. the Traces of feudal Tenure are faint; the Evidence of a legislative Power, an Assembly or Council of wise Men, distinct from the regal Power, is strong and sufficient. After William had obtained the Crown, the other Nations of Europe being under this System, and particularly his Dominions in Normandy, and Wars being more frequent, and Commerce small, and the Means of furnishing Money, the Sinews of War, difficult, if not impracticable, merely for the Defence of the Kingdom, this Polity was so far established as that all the Landholders were made to contribute, by military or other Services, to the Defence of the State; and for this Purpose, and by a Fiction only, the Lands were in Form acknowledged to have been originally in the King, and held of him by his Subjects, and by this Form subjected to a supposed just Proportion of the Defence and Support of the Kingdom. This Establishment appears to have been made, not by an Act of regal Power alone, but by the Authority of the great Council of the Nation, or Assembly of the Realm; and the legislative Authority still remained, according to its Nature, paramount, and above all other Powers in the Dominion: And accordingly, from Time to Time, the Abuses of the feudal Power, either in the Sovereign, or in such as held under him, were corrected by the supreme Legislative; and Magna Charta itself was framed and agreed upon, principally, if not altogether, for this Purpose. In succeeding Ages, as Commerce and Money increased, and the Means of supporting War became more easy, these military Services were gradually taken away, either by Purchase, or commuting for other Services or certain Rents; so that, at the Period when America was first granted, the Remains were inconsiderable, and the Lands of the Kingdom were held generally by what is called Soccage Tenure, or, in other Words, an Acknowledgment of Fidelity to the Sovereign, and a certain Rent which was in Name only, or of Value so inconsiderable as not to be demanded. The original Claim in the Sovereign, whether at first a Fiction or not, so far remained as that all Forfeitures, all Escheats, all new discovered Lands, accrued to him, unless the supreme Legislative should limit the Right to them, or otherwise dispose of them. This was the State of feudal Tenure in England at the Time when the first Charter was granted, and the Difference between your System and mine will appear by this familiar Instance: Louis XIII. of France, I think the same Year the Massachusetts Patentees obtained the Grant of that Colony, by a Royal Edict granted to one Hundred Associates the Country of Canada, with Powers of Government, and all the Privileges of natural born Subjects of France, to all who should go and inhabit or be born there, with other very great Powers and Privileges. This, then, appears to be the different State of the People of the two Colonies. Louis, being an absolute Monarch, the regal and legislative Power were united in him. The Inhabitants of Canada, therefore, were subject to him, and to every succeeding King of France, as their supreme Lord; who, by Virtue of his uncontroulable Power, might at any Time revoke the Royal Edict at Pleasure, or dissolve any Charter whatsoever, even though, like the famous Edict at Nantz, it had been declared irrevocable. Charles, having in him the regal Power only, could grant no more than was in him, and the legislative Power which was in the Parliament must still remain there; and consequently the Subjects of England continued, when in the Colony, still subject to the regal constitutional Power of Charles, and the supreme legislative Power of Parliament. And I think nothing is more certain than that the constitutional Restraint of the regal Power in Charles prevented the Charter from being revoked, and annulled, in less than ten Years after the Date of it.

If this brief Account of feudal Tenure, as it is Part of the English Constitution, be just (as I shall think it is until I have better Authority than any I have yet seen to the contrary) the Fabrick which you have raised will still fail of Support; for it wholly depends upon very different Principles, and upon what you hope I do not mean to introduce, namely, the feudal System in its Perfection. If this Support fails, there is but little Occasion for me to remark upon the other Parts of your Message; and I shall pass them over, except such as may tend to make wrong Impressions upon any unwary Readers.

You cannot conceive "why the King has not the same Right to alienate and dispose of Countries acquired by the Discovery of his Subjects as he has to restore upon a Treaty of Peace Countries acquired in War carried on at the Charge of the Nation, or to sell and deliver up any Part of his Dominions against the general Sense of the Nation." I will venture to conjecture a Reason: By the English Constitution, the sole Power of making War and Peace is in the King. It often happens, that the restoring and ceding Acquisitions made in War is absolutely necessary to the Re-establishment of Peace; and if the King was restrained from such Restorations or Cessions, an unsuccessful War might be perpetuated, to the Destruction of the Kingdom. This Power, therefore, seems necessarily to result from this Prerogative of the Crown; and for selling any Part of the Dominions against the general Sense of the Nation, I never supposed it to be a Part of the Prerogative, but have called it an Act of *Power*, by which I thought no candid Reader would understand any Thing but *mere Power*.

Your Attempt to show that new discovered Countries do not become Part of the State, from the Authority of Puffendorf, &c. will fail; because the Instance given by him of a Colony erected into a separate Commonwealth plainly appears, by the Context, to be by the Leave or Consent of the Parent State, and it does not appear that the other Cases were not so.

Your Remarks upon the Authority I bring to show that the Colony, being feudatory, is under the Government of the King's Laws, are very singular: You suppose it must mean the King's Laws *absolutely*; or, as you explain it, not the Laws of Parliament. Do any of you remember ever to have seen the Expression *the King's Laws*, meaning the King of England, used in any other Sense than *the Laws of the Realm*? You say I have not named the Authority. The Case I refer to is the King against Crowle, in the second Volume of Burrow's Reports; and for the Authority, which you will find mentioned there, I am not able to name a greater.

I would pass over in Silence your Attempt to show that Allegiance is due to the natural Person, and not to the Body Politick of the King, if I had not been well informed that the artificial Reasoning of Lord Chief Justice Coke upon the Doctrine of Allegiance, in the noted Case of Calvin, as you have recited it, had great Weight with some of the Members of the House. But have you recited this Case truly? After all the Refinements on this Subject, does it appear that they can amount to any Thing more than that Allegiance is not due to the politick Capacity *only*? And is it not expressly said that the natural Person of the King is ever accompanied with the politick Capacity, and the politick Capacity as it were appropriated to the natural Capacity? Or have you any clear Idea of Allegiance to a King in his natural Capacity without any Relation to his political Capacity? From this Authority, misunderstood, you infer that I am mistaken in supposing your Allegiance to be due to the *Crown* of England. Without any Refinements, it is plain that it was one Condition, on the Performance whereof the first Chapter depended, that Allegiance should be born to King Charles, his Heirs and *Successours*. Wherever, therefore, the Succession to the Crown shall go, there Allegiance is to follow. The Condition in the second Charter is the same, and this is enough for my Purpose; which was to show, that in whatever Person the regal Authority shall be there your Allegiance is due. I wish you had omitted all you have said upon this Subject; for neither the Reasoning of Lord Coke, nor the Declarations of the Judges, in any Measure tend to the Purpose for which you produce them.

Your Assertion, that Parliament, in regulating the Fishery, had nothing in View but to prevent a Monopoly of the Sea, and claimed no Authority over the Plantations or Lands in America, has only your Authority to support it. It appears, from the Debates in Parliament, that it was the Refusal of the Patentees to suffer Fish to be dried upon the Land within their Patent, by any Person who had not License from them; which was complained of as a Grievance, and the Bill was brought in to remove this Grievance. The King might very well refuse his Assent, not because Parliament had no Jurisdiction, but because he did not think fit to join with the Lords and Commons in an Act which invalidated or abridged those Privileges in a Patent of Lands which by his Royal Prerogative he had a Right to grant.

I will make no particular Remarks upon those Parts of your Message which relate to the Sense the People have had of their Constitution; as there can be no End to Disputes upon Facts which, by small Deviations from the true State of them, may be made to serve one Side or the other.

It is evident, that the first Settlers of this Colony left England with a just Sense of their Dependence; that this Sense continued until the Principles of Anarchy in England spread in America; and it is conceded that these Principles were avowed by many of the Inhabitants here for near twenty Years after they were exploded in England. It is equally certain, that at the Time of the Revolution the People returned to a just Sense of the Supremacy of Parliament; and I think I may very safely say, that the oldest Person in the Province has never heard this Supremacy called in Question until within a few Years past.

You again express your Concern that I should thus repeatedly insist upon your giving your free Sentiments on so delicate a Subject as the Authority of Parliament. In the Beginning of your Message, you vindicate the Town of Boston, and the other Towns in the Province, which have met together and determined upon the same Subject, and made their Proceeding Matter of Record, and published them in Newspapers; and yet, in the Close of it, you assert that the Subject is too delicate, and of too great Importance, for you to consider. Certainly, then, it must have been extremely irregular in the Towns to take upon them separately to determine Points which they had no Authority to determine, and in this Way to influence, if not determine, the Acts and Doings of their Representatives in General Assembly, who cannot have the same Freedom of thinking and acting, after their Constituents have determined and resolved, as they had before.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

I AM sensible that nice Distinctions of civil Rights, and legal Constitutions, are far above the Reach of the Bulk of Mankind to comprehend. There are, however, a few plain fundamental Principles of Government which carry within themselves such Evidence as cannot be resisted, and are no sooner proposed than assented to; such as these, that in every Government there must be some Where a supreme uncontroulable Power, an absolute Authority to decide and determine; that two such Powers cannot co-exist, but necessarily will make two distinct States; that, in a State of Society, we give up Part of our natural Liberty in Order to secure that legal Freedom which it is the great End of Government to maintain and preserve; that a Right in Individuals, or Parts of a Government, to judge of the Decisions of the supreme Authority, and to submit, or not submit, as they think proper, cannot consist with a State of Government, and must work the Dissolution of it. While these Principles had their due Influence, we enjoyed all that Freedom, and all those other Blessings, which a State of Government would admit of. Our Connexion with our Parent State secured these Blessings to us; and, by Means of a nominal Dependence, we possessed as great a Share of real Freedom as the Parent State itself, upon which we are said to depend.

I have laid before you, Gentlemen, what appeared to me to be the true Constitution of the Province, and recommended an Adherence to it; because I believed it would restore us to, and continue us in, that happy State in which we flourished so long a Course of Years.

Certainly it is of the utmost Importance to you that these Points should be settled; for I know of no Maxim in the Law greater than this, *Where the Constitution is contested, and the Laws are vague and uncertain, there will be the greatest Slavery.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, March 6, 1773. T. HUTCHINSON.

VIENNA, *January* 15.

THE Measures taken by Government to alleviate the Misfortunes occasioned by the Dearth in Bohemia have proved ineffectual, and the Depopulation, in that Country, in Consequence, is every Day greater. The Quantity of Corn, Rice, &c. sent there, has been of little Use, as other Causes have concurred in causing a Scarcity. An unhappy Experience of two Years has now convinced the Court of Vienna of the Necessity of taking Measures entirely to suppress the third of the Statute Work which the Peasants are forced to do for their Lords; and Prince Furstenburg, Castellan of that Province, has lately returned to Prague to notify to the States the above Resolution. This will be very disagreeable to the Lords, but the Government seems determined to make this useful Arrangement for the Good of the People.

PETERSBURG, *February* 10. A Courier is just arrived here with a Confirmation of the Revolt of several of the Russian Troops in the Crimea, especially in the Capital of Crim Tartary, where they rose upon their Officers, killed several, rifled the Military Chest, and then plundered several of the Houses, Mosques, &c. especially the Houses of Tartars and Jews. The Troops foremost in the Mutiny were the Cossacks.

Some Persons, who are fond of playing at Games of Hazard, have found Means to evade the Ordinances published against that Practice, by inventing one of a very odd Kind: A Person throws down an Earthen Plate, and the Bets depend on its being broken into an even or odd Number of Pieces. There have been 80,000 Roubles [20,000 l.] lost lately at this Game.

TURIN, *February* 20. On Wednesday Evening, the 17th Instant, about six o'Clock, his Sardinian Majesty was taken ill, and at two the next Morning he lost his Speech, and apparently all Kind of Sensation, not taking any Nourishment from that Time, or showing any other Sign of Life than barely continuing to breathe, till near one o'Clock this Morning, when he expired, as sincerely lamented by all his Subjects as he had constantly lived beloved and respected by them, during a Reign of upwards of forty Years.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January* 25. A violent Storm has lately happened here, which has done much Damage, and occasioned an infinite Deal of Confusion. On the Night of the 16th Instant a hard Gale came on from the East (which is the only Wind to which the Harbour of Constantinople lies exposed) and soon increased to such a Degree of Violence that many of the Gallies, Ships, &c. were driven on Shore and stove to Pieces; others cut their Cables, and endeavoured to get through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, but many perished in the Attempt. Several Parts of the Seraglio, which stand on the Peninsula of Thrace, just at the Entrance of the Port, were blown down, and some Lives lost. Some of the Works at the Dardanelles have likewise suffered, and much Damage done in the Archipelago.

MUNICH, *February* 4. The Mortality still continues to rage among the Horses in this Electorate; it is a Sort of Inflammation of the Lungs, which carries them off. The only Remedy we have yet found effectual is bleeding them, when first affected.

In the Neighbourhood of Seisenfels an epidemick Fever makes great Ravages, by which many whole Families have been carried off. The Physicians have done every Thing in their Power to put a Stop to it, but without Effect, and have applied to Government to appoint nine Days Prayers to be put up to St. Stephen to stop its Progress.

LONDON, *February* 18.

TUESDAY a Motion was made in the House of Commons for augmenting the Halfpay of the Captains in the Navy. Lord Howe presented the Petition, signed by several Captains, which he desired might be read; which being done, he entered fully into the Matter, stating the Hardships many of those worthy Men labour under, who had only their Halfpay to live on, and a Wife and several Children to maintain. Lord North answered him; and having assured the House how disagreeable it was to him to be under the Necessity of opposing the Motion, told them, the principal Motive that had induced him to stand up against him was, that he plainly foresaw it would open a Door for many Petitions of the like Nature. Colonel Barrè made an excellent Speech on the Occasion; but Sir Gilbert Elliott gave a Turn to the Debate, by proposing to refer the Matter to a Committee. After a Debate of four Hours and a Half, the Question was put, and the House divided, 154 for the Reference, and 45 against it. It was proposed by the Augmentation to increase the Halfpay from four Shillings a Day to six.

We hear a very extraordinary Race is to be run, at the next Newmarket Meeting, by an Ox against a Coach Horse for 1000 l.

It is conjectured that the very bad Appearance of Lord North's Forces on the Naval Officers Petition will hasten his Resignation.

It is aſſerted that the real Original of the Quarrel between the Lords Townſhend and Bellamont was that the latter ſolicited the former to fill up the late Vacancy of Adjutant General of his Majeſty's Forces in Ireland, which Lord Townſhend had promiſed to uſe his Intereſt for him; but that failing therein, through the Decay of his Excellency's Intereſt on this Side of the Water, owing to the Death of his Brother, his Pride would not ſuffer him to own it, which made him to triſle with Lord Bellamont in the Manner that has been related in all the Papers. The Cauſe, we are told, was that the Poſt which his Lordſhip ſolicited was previouſly promiſed to, and beſtowed on, Colonel Luttrell, before his Majeſty was acquainted with the Promiſe of his Viceroy to Lord Bellamont.

A few Days ago a Duel was fought in Dublin, between Colonel Blaquiere, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and Beauchamp Bagnall, Eſquire, Member for the County of Catherlough. The Cauſe of this Quarrel was, Colonel Blaquiere, while he was Chargè des Affaires at Paris, refuſed to preſent Mr. Bagnall at the French Court, becauſe he had not been preſented in England. They fired their Piſtols without Effect; and the reſerved Fire being with Colonel Blaquiere, he declared he bore no Ill-will to Mr. Bagnall, and fired his ſecond Piſtol in the Air. Here the Affair ended.

A Letter from Dublin ſays: "Orders are come over here from London for ſome Land Forces to be embarked from this Kingdom immediately for New England."

February 20. The Pantheon Maſquerade was opened on Thurſday Evening, about Half after ten; ſurrounded, as uſual, by a mixed Aſſembly of Ragamuffins and Pickpockets, who greatly diſturbed the Entrance of the Maſks. By Supper Time 1450 People, as near as can be computed, were in the Rooms. There was a brilliant Concourſe of Maſks, many Dominos, and many excellent Characters, but very few ſupported with either Wit or Humour. The moſt groteſque and ridiculous were, Sir W. W. Wynne, a Taffy, with his Leek, &c. riding on a Goat; Mr. Schomberg, a Bacchus, well characteriſed; Sir Sampſon Gideon, Cyrus; Lady Gideon, a Spinning Girl; Mrs. Clarke, as dreſſing for the Pantheon, with a Barber in Miniature at the Top of a Ladder; Mr. Montagu, a Friar; Dutcheſs of Hamilton, and Lady Ferrers, in Mens Dominos; Mr. Aſtley, in the Character of Charlotte Hayes; a Devil, a Nobody, a Somebody, a Falſtaff, a Mungo, a Chimney-Sweeper, a Merlin, a Diana, a Fiſh Girl, a Fruit Girl, a Magician, a Conjurer, a Huſſar, old Women, Sailors, Harlequins, Jockies, Lawyers, Watermen, Nuns, Shepherdeſſes, Cooks, and Chineſe, Moors, Indians, &c. &c.

Thurſday came on in the Court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, before the Lord Chief-Juſtice De Grey, and a Special Jury, a Cauſe wherein the Liberty of the Subject is much concerned. The Action was brought by Henry Boſtock, Eſquire, a Dutch Merchant in Hatton Garden, againſt Saunders, and others Exciſe Officers, for entering into and ranſacking the Plaintiff's Houſe, under Pretence of ſearching for ſmuggled Tea, but without finding any. For this Offence the Plaintiff laid his Damages only at 1 o l. The Officers pleaded a Juſtification, by producing the Commiſſioners of Exciſe Warrant; but the Jury brought in a Verdict for the whole Damage laid in the Declaration, ſubject to the Opinion of the Court, whether the Commiſſioners Warrant is for the Inſult a Juſtification in Law.

On Thurſday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday laſt, the Committee at the Thatched Houſe diſcharged 47 Debtors (who had 27 Wives and 60 Children) from the ſeveral Priſons in this City.

Yeſterday was tried, before Lord Mansfield and a Special Jury, a Cauſe wherein a Haberdaſher in the Strand was Plaintiff, and a young Baronet in Glouceſterſhire Defendant. The Action was brought for Goods ſold and delivered by the Plaintiff to the Defendant's Wife, to the Amount of 77 l. but it coming out from the Evidence that ſhe had eloped from her Huſband before the contracting of the Debt, the Plaintiff was nonſuited.

This Morning came on, before Lord Mansfield and a Special Jury, a Cauſe wherein Mr. Popham, of Hampſtead, was Plaintiff, and Mr. Anſtrd, a young Gentleman of eighteen, Defendant. The Action was for *Crim. Con.* with the Plaintiff's Wife, when the Jury brought in a Verdict with 200 l. Damages.

The diſtilling Spirits from Corn is wholly ſuppreſſed in Sweden, as it was proved more Grain was conſumed that Way than the Kingdom produced.

The Eſtate of Thomas James Selby, Eſquire, of Buckinghamſhire (6000 l. per Ann.) has, within theſe few Days, been claimed by three Siſters, elderly Women, at Chelſea, two of whom take in Waſhing and Ironing; the other is married to a Painter and Glazier, and has three Children.

We hear from Kidderminſter that the poor Carpet Weavers in that Country are almoſt ſtarved, for Want of Employment; upwards of 3000 Perſons, with Wives and Children, being out of Work.

The following odd Circumſtance, ſays a Correſpondent, is ſtrictly true: A Chimneyſweeper, at a Village in Kent, has ſeventeen Children, Sons, who all follow the Occupation of their Father.

The Number of Perſons who loſt their Lives at the Fire in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, laſt Thurſday, is now known to be eight; Mr. Collier, Hair Dreſſer; Mrs. Collier, his Wife, who kept the Shop; Miſs Smith, her Siſter and Partner; Mrs. Jewſon; Miſs Noble, and another young Lady belonging to the Shop; and two Servants. Some of the Bodies have ſince been dug out of the Ruins.

Yeſterday Morning, between two and three o'Clock, a Fire broke out in Princes Street, St. Giles's, which deſtroyed three Houſes, and greatly damaged two others. It was with great Difficulty that Mr. Colman's Timber Yard, which is adjoining to that Street, was kept from catching Fire.

Extract of a Letter from Cornwall, *February* 17.

"How ſhall I deſcribe to you the deplorable Condition we are in! All the Tinners have riſen, and been plundering the County for theſe ten Days. On the 6th near 150 went to Ruan, where they were fired on, ſome of whom were wounded; however, they carried off and ſold what Corn they thought proper. The Monday and Tueſday they were at Falmouth and Penryn, at the latter of which Places they were innumerable, and drove the Soldiers who were ſent from the Garriſon to an Inn, which they endeavoured to break into and take their Arms from them; on which the Soldiers fired and killed one, ſhot another through the Body who lay for dead, and wounded Numbers. Notwithſtanding this, they did not quit the Town till they had plundered the Mills and Malt Houſes. An unhappy Girl, with a Child in her Arms, in Doctor Coade's Houſe, was ſhot through the Body, and died ſoon after. They have been plundering in different Parts ſince. At Truro, the 10th, they carried off about 60 Buſhels from Teague, the Miller; and came again the next Day, when the Inhabitants of all Ranks took Arms, and, being reinforced by ſome Soldiers, forced them to retreat. They are now diſperſed over different Parts of the Country, plundering the Inhabitants of Corn, Money, Proviſions, Apparel, &c. and are ſo very deſperate as to ſtop every Perſon they meet on the Highway, and oblige them by Oaths to give them Money. On Thurſday they were at Tolvern, where they winnowed and took a Quantity of Barley, &c. In ſhort, it is impoſſible to tell the Miſchief they have done. We have ſent to the War Office for Troops, and the whole Country is arming. At Falmouth they have planted Cannon at the Town's End, and all the Inhabitants that are able to carry Arms. We have likewiſe guarded Penryn, Tolvern, and King Henry's Paſſage, with 500 Men, and at Treſilian Bridge. In ſhort, we are raiſing Men, caſting Ball, and conſulting every Means to ſtop their Progreſs."

February 24. This Day his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales will give an Entertainment at Buckingham Houſe to ſeveral of the young Nobility, who have received very polite Invitations for that Purpoſe.

It is certain that Lord Bute will not permit the Society of Ancient Britons to pay their Reſpects this Year, according to annual Cuſtom, to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, whoſe Liberty Principles the Scotch Favourite has taken a violent Antipithy to.

Laſt Night his Excellency the Portugueſe Ambaſſadour was ſent for to the Queen's Palace, where he had a long Conference with his Majeſty.

Sir William Young, Baronet, Governour of Dominica, is, we hear, to be appointed to the Government of Jamaica, in the Room of Sir William Trelawney, Baronet, deceaſed.

The Foreigner lately preſented at St. James's, and ſuppoſed to be the Dauphin of France, is a Relation of Count Guignes, the French Ambaſſadour, and was here about ten Years ago. By the Laws of France, the Dauphin can never come to England, unleſs as a Conqueror or a Priſoner.

The Portugueſe Ambaſſadour, we hear, is about to leave this Kingdom, having diſcharged all his Servants.

A Diſcovery has lately been made on an Eſtate of Sir Nicholas Bayley's, in the Iſle of Angleſey, of a ſmall Stream of Water, that, by laying a Quantity of thin Iron Plates in it, forms a Cruſt on them of exceeding good Copper, which by being beaten off, and melted, produces Maſſes of that Metal worth 80 l. a Tun. The ſame is now working with great Spirit by the Proprietors, who eſtimate that it will bring in 60,000 l. a Year, as they ſhall be able to obtain ſeventy five Tuns Weight every three Months. This Diſcovery is the more valuable, as it is not attended with the Expenſe of Mining. The Stream is ſuppoſed to run through certain Copper Strata.

Yeſterday in the Afternoon a Meſſenger arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, in Cleveland Row, from the Regency at Hanover, with Deſpatches of Importance, which were immediately carried to his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace; and we hear that a Council is ſummoned to meet this Day at St. James's, in Order for the above Deſpatches to be laid before them.

Several of the Meſſengers have Orders to be in Waiting this Day at St. James's, that they may be in Readineſs to be ſent off with Deſpatches at the breaking up of the Privy Council.

Sunday Night died at Bramham-Park, near York, the Right Honourable Lord Bingley; his Lordſhip was created Baron Bingley, May 4, 1762, with Limitation to his Heirs male by his Lady, only Daughter and Heireſs to Robert Benſon, Eſquire; by whom, beſides a Fortune of 100,000 l. he obtained the fine Seat at Bramham, worth upwards of 7000 l. per Annum.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, *January* 9.

"A Report prevails here that there has lately been a popular Commotion at Madrid, occaſioned by the Council having aſſembled and ſat while the King was gone a-hunting; but we know nothing concerning the Conſequences of it."

Extract of a Letter from Poole, *February* 22.

"This Afternoon we had a moſt violent Storm of Wind, which drove ſeventeen Sail of Ships from their Moorings, which occaſioned a moſt ſhocking Sight, ſome of which were carried near a League; others loſt their Maſts, and ſome their Boltſprits, beſides being otherwiſe greatly damaged, ſo that ſeveral of them appear like perfect Wrecks. This is remarkable, to-morrow it will be 22 Years ſince ſuch a violent Storm happened there."

February 25. The Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the Subſcription to the 39 Articles of the Church of England, is poſtponed for ſix Months.

We are credibly informed that a Meeting of the Convocation was lately adviſed by a certain Prelate, on Account of the Diſputes ſubſiſting with the Diſſenting Clergy, but prudently rejected by the Miniſtry, who obſerved that there was no knowing where religious Diſputes may terminate, and that the Compilers of the Liturgy were at leaſt as remarkable for their Wiſdom and Piety as any of the modern Reformers.

The new State Bed that is fixed up in the Queen's Apartment at St. James's, preparatory to the Chriſtening of the young Prince this Evening, is Crimſon Velvet, lined with Satin, and richly ornamented with Gold Lace.

The Racehorſe and Carcaſe Bombs are ordered to be fitted out for a Voyage to the North Pole, to fix the Magnetick Needle. Captain Con. Phipps is to command this Expedition.

It is ſaid a general Settlement of all the ſeveral Degrees of Currency in his Majeſty's foreign Plantations, for the better Regulation of the Courſe of Exchange, is now under Conſideration.

Yeſterday died in Roſemary Lane, Rag Fair, Martha Haſts, who by buying and ſelling Rags had acquired a Fortune of upwards of 5000 l.

February 26. The Bill to encourage the Subjects of foreign States to advance Money on Eſtates in the Weſt Indies has paſſed the Houſe of Lords, and lies ready for the Royal Aſſent.

We are informed that a Member of the Lower Houſe has publickly declared his Intention of making a Motion to ſettle a parliamentary Eſtabliſhment for the Iſſue of two Royal Dukes.

Early this Morning it blew a ſevere Hurricane at S. S. E. when all the Tiers of Ships from Union Stairs to London Bridge drove from their Anchors, and the chief Part of them went on Shore between the Tower and the Bridge; ſeveral loaded Lighters and Boats are ſunk, and many Craft drove through the Bridge. Several Ships loſt their Maſts, others their Boltſprits; ſeveral Boats full of Men were jammed between the Ships and ſunk, and it is feared a great many loſt their Lives. A Ship from Dartmouth was ſtove to Pieces againſt the Starling of the Bridge, and a Sloop lies up the Starlings.

Another Account ſays, that at Limehouſe a Tier of fourteen Veſſels was driven from thence down to Greenwich aſhore, one of which, lately arrived from Liſbon, has received conſiderable Damage. A large Brig coming up the River from the Nore was overſet in Sea Reach, juſt below the Hope, and every Soul on Board ſuppoſed to be drowned.

A Gentleman who came from Graveſend in a Boat reports that about three o'Clock this Morning the Clement ſeemed to be all over in a Ferment, and the Clouds appeared of a fiery Red for near two Hours.

Robinſon and Barry who were committed to Carrickfergus Jail the Beginning of this Month, ſuppoſed to have entered into a Conſpiracy to defraud ſome Enſurers of a conſiderable Sum of Money. For this Purpoſe Robinſon went to Shanes Caſtle, as a Stranger, where he cauſed ſeveral Cars to be loaded with Sand from the Strand of Lougneagh, and carried to Antrim. At Antrim he got eleven Boxes made in Imitation of Cloth Boxes, and pretended he belonged to a Company of Hardware Manufacturers at Birmingham, who wanted the Sand for the Purpoſe of poliſhing ſome of their Hardware; and, to ſave the Duty, he intended to pack up the Sand in Boxes, in the Manner in which Linen Cloth is uſually made up for Exportation, and to export them as ſuch from Belfaſt to Carrickfergus. This unaccountable Story immediately cauſed very unfavourable Suſpicions, and a ſtrick Lookout for them was kept at the Cuſtomhouſe there. Accordingly on Saturday laſt the ſaid eleven Boxes, corded up as Linen Boxes, were brought to the Cuſtomhouſe, and the ſaid Robinſon and Barry made an Entry of them as containing 240 Pieces, Quantity 10,500 Yard of Linen Cloth, to be ſhipped on Board the ſaid Veſſel bound for Liverpool, and made Oath accordingly to the Contents; but on opening and examining the Boxes, they were found to contain only Sand and Straw, covered over with a coarſe Wrapper. On examining their Papers, it appeared they had made out an Invoice of 240 Pieces of Linen, which they had valued at 1047 l. 12. It is ſuppoſed they intended to have got the ſame and the above mentioned Veſſel enſured, and then to have loſt her at Sea, and afterwards to have recovered the Sum enſured.

The following is an authentick Account of Lord Bellamont's preſent Situation. The Ball entered at the Point of the ſhort Rib, and extended itſelf towards the Navel; from the Entrance of the Ball to the Extremity of the Wound is full ſix Inches and a Half, during which Progreſs it ſinks deeper to the Extremity, where it is of ſuch a Depth, that, notwithſtanding Lord Bellamont's repeated Solicitations, the Phyſicians and Surgeons that attend him do not think it ſafe to open the three laſt Inches of the Wound, which renders it very doubtful whether the Ball can be extracted. The open Wound is in as good a State as can be expected; but the covered Wound does not ſeem inclined to heal, notwithſtanding it hath ceaſed all Diſcharge, ſince it threw off three Pieces of his Coat, that were carried in by the Ball. In this Situation, the phyſical Gentlemen declare they cannot pretend to pronounce what may be the Event, although they conceive favourable Expectations from his Lordſhip's good Habit of Body.

On Tueſday Evening laſt one Scarlet, a noted Cock Fighter at Burbage, Wilts, eat for a Premium of 1 s. 9 d. at the Bear and Caſtle in Marlborough, a raw Cock of four Pounds Weight, which had been killed that Day in fighting. He eat with it Bread, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar. After Scarlet had done, another Canibal, his Companion, eat for a trifling Reward a Cock of five Pounds Weight, without any Bread. This latter, worſe than Savage, not content with diſplaying his firſt brutiſh Feats, out of a Bravado eat a raw Rat that had been dead four Days.

February 27. The Miniſtry is again reſtored to a State of Unanimity, and nothing but Smiles appear in the Cabinet. The King has held different Conſultations with his different great Men, and convinced them that Concord is the only Method either of ſerving him or of doing the Buſineſs of their Country.

Yeſterday Lord Guernſey made a Motion in the Houſe of Commons to congratulate the Queen upon the Birth of a Prince, and on her happy Recovery from her late Delivery. He introduced this Motion with adverting generally to the Happineſs and Security we derived from the preſent Family on the Throne, and to the real Joy it ſhould give us on every freſh Occaſion which might be a Means of enſuring and confirming thoſe ſignal Bleſſings. He ſaid, that the Hiſtory of this Country had furniſhed many melancholy Inſtances of the Miſchief which aroſe from the Ambition, turbulent Spirit, and Pride, of many of her Majeſty's Predeceſſors; but that, on the contrary, her Majeſty was not only the Reverſe in every Thing which concerned publick Affairs, but was likewiſe equally amiable in her private Virtues. She was the moſt exemplary Wife, the moſt tender and affectionate Parent; in fine, it was difficult to determine whether, in her publick and private Character, ſhe deſerved moſt national Gratitude or private Affection and Eſteem. His Lordſhip was ſeconded by the Lord Mayor, and the Addreſs was agreed to, *nemine contradicente*.

Buſineſs now multiplies ſo faſt upon the Houſe of Commons that the Clerks are obliged to work Day and Night in copying Bills, Petitions, Minutes, and Extracts, for the Uſe of the ſeveral Members. There is now no Appearance of that Indolence whibh prevailed in the Beginning of the Seſſion; on the contrary, every Thing is Buſtle, and the Miniſter ſeldom ſits down to Dinner till twelve o'Clock at Night.

The Clauſe in the intended Propoſition of the Eaſt India Company to Parliament, which deſigns to lay the State of the Company's Revenue annually before the Houſe of Commons, is a Plan highly approved, and carries ſuch an Appearance of Probity as muſt ſecure the good Opinion of the Legiſlature.

The laſt Advices from Madrid inform us that Lord Grantham, our Ambaſſadour, was a great Favourite with his Catholick Majeſty. The King, who is a prodigious Sportſman, frequently takes his Lordſhip upon ſhooting Parties, and treats him with a Degree of Familiarity unuſual with the general Reſerve of his Temper.

Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that on the 2d Inſtant a Courier arrived there from the Daniſh Miniſter at the Court of Peterſburg, on the Opening of whoſe Deſpatches Orders were immediately iſſued for four Men of War and two Frigates to poſſeſs the different Stations at the Sound. The Order was executed as ſpeedily as poſſible, but the Reaſon was unknown when theſe Letters came away.

The Pruſſian Envoy has it, we hear, in Command from his Court, to inquire whether there is any real Foundation for the Report of a Britiſh Squadron appearing in the Baltick next Summer.

There is to be a Lottery this Year, of exactly the ſame Number of Tickets, Blanks, and Prizes, as laſt.

Several Tranſports are taking in their Stores and Proviſions in the River, to carry over three Regiments of Foot to North America, and to bring back three Regiments now there to England.

We are informed a capital Diſtiller has now purchaſed a large Quantity of Rice, to be made into a Spirit, ſomewhat in the Nature of India Arrack.

A Perſon juſt arrived from France ſays that the Palmier, a French Man of War of 74 Guns, foundered in the Gulf of Florida, and all the Crew periſhed.

There are now living together in Lambeth Marſh two Women, whoſe Ages put together make 199. What is remarkable, one of them, who is 101, is Mother to one Mr. Fewcett, a Grocer in Whitechapel; the other, who is 98, is Mother to Mr. Fewcett's Wife, and both enjoy good Health and Memory.

Laſt Night was interred in one Grave, in Great St. Helen's Churchyard, the Remains of the unhappy Perſons who periſhed in the Fire in Biſhopſgate Street. They were attended to the Grave by a vaſt Concourſe of People.

This Morning a Fire broke out in a Court in Redcroſs Street, in which one Mr. Hall, aged upwards of 70, was burnt to Death.

March 2. This Day the Society of Ancient Britons, according to annual Cuſtom, attended divine Service at St. Martin's in the Fields, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter; after which the Stewards went in Proceſſion to London Tavern, where an elegant Entertainment was provided.

We hear that ſeveral Removes in the upper Departments of the Law are now in Agitation. This Morning the Marquis of Rockingham, Earl Temple, and Lord Camden, met at Lord Lyttleton's in Pall Mall, in Order to go to the Houſe of Peers.

We are aſſured that there is no Foundation for the Report of Lord Cathcart's being under a Neceſſity of returning to Peterſburg.

Lord North, we hear, has actually intimated his Deſire of reſigning to a great Perſonage, who has conſented to it upon the following Condition: That his Lordſhip do procure a Succeſſour who will agree to act under his Directions, the great Perſonage having the higheſt Opinion of his Lordſhip's Skill in Politicks.

We learn from Gibraltar that the Emperour of Morocco has ordered out ſeveral Sail of Cruiſers from Mogador and Larache to cruiſe againſt the Venetians, with whom they are going to break, on Account of the latter having eſpouſed the Cauſe of the Ruſſians againſt the Ottoman Porte.

On Saturday, at Noon, her Majeſty, attended by the Ladies of the Bedchamber, took an Airing over Weſtminſter Bridge, into ſome Part of Surry, and returned about three o'Clock to her Palace.

The Bill for preventing occaſional Votes in Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, in ſuch Cities, Boroughs, and Places, where the Right of Voting is in the Inhabitants only, has been read the firſt Time, and ordered to be printed. It is imagined that the above Bill will occaſion high Contentions among the Country Gentlemen.

On Saturday the Bank began again to take Portugal Gold Coin, which has been followed by the Bankers.

It ſhould ſeem as if the Houſe of Commons read his Majeſty's Speech, at the Opening of the Seſſions, in the ſame Manner as Hebrew is read—backward. The above Speech recommends the high Price of Proviſions among the firſt Objects for their Deliberation; but though the Seſſions is now three Parts over, the Houſe have not yet come to any Reſolution on the Subject.

The two Dutcheſſes of Glouceſter and Cumberland now receive their Viſiters according to Etiquette. They ſit, and every Perſon preſented has the Honour of kiſſing their Hands; but the Dukes decline this Diſtinction themſelves, from Motives of very laudable Modeſty.

The French Nobleman now at Count de Guignes's is in high Favour with his Sovereign, who has the greateſt Opinion of his Abilities. It is therefore natural to ſuppoſe that his Viſit here is not for his Pleaſure, but for Lewis's Profit.

We hear from Jamaica, and by ſeveral Gentlemen juſt arrived from thence, that they have lately made vaſt Quantities of fine Rum; in Conſequence thereof, the Prices are greatly fallen on the Keys at the Port of London.

The Veſſel ſunk near the Starlings of London Bridge has been the Cauſe of incredible Miſchief on Friday Evening; ſeveral Weſt Country Barges, unaware of the Matter, ran foul of it, and ſunk. Several Lives were loſt.

The King of Pruſſia is now endeavouring to conclude a Treaty of Commerce between the Courts of London and Berlin; but this, we are aſſured, he will never effect, our Miniſtry being too well aware of the Motive that induces him to this Step.

All the Veſſels lying in the River, outward bound for the Mediterranean, are fitting as in Time of War; and ſome, we hear, have applied for Letters of Marque to fight againſt the Barbary States.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, *February* 21.

"It is publickly reported here, that the Diſputes between the Swediſh and Daniſh Sovereigns, reſpecting the Claim of the former on the Kingdom of Norway, are now entirely ſettled, to the Satisfaction of both Parties; yet, ſtrongly as this Report is propagated, the Meaſures now proſecuting by the Daniſh Miniſtry ſeem to falſify it palpably. The Government of Aggerhuys, in Norway, which is contiguous to Sweden, and the Government of Wardhuys, alſo environed by Swediſh Provinces, are regarded with a very watchful Eye. Large Bodies of Military, with Cannon and Ammunition, are conſtantly throwing into all the Cities of Strength, or Places of any Importance; particularly at Obſlo, the Capital of the Government of Aggerhuys. Still they affect a Silence reſpecting theſe extraordinary Preparations, though it muſt be evident to every Perſon that ſuch Movements, without ſome Apprehenſions of Danger, are moſt highly abſurd and ridiculous."

The Court at St. James's has ſo far relaxed its Severity with Reſpect to the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland that no Offence is now taken at any of the Nobility or Gentry, though even in the King's Service, who viſit them; ſo that we may ſpeedily look for a Reconciliation between the Brothers of the Royal Family.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, *February* 20.

"His Holineſs the Pope has, we are informed, wrote Letters to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the Emperour of Germany, and to the Pruſſian Monarch, in Favour of the unhappy Kingdom of Poland, and its more unfortunate Sovereign, who is now in a worſe Situation than many of his Subjects, eſpecially thoſe who have ſubmitted to either of the three Powers, they being treated with the greateſt Generoſity, and are much honoured and careſſed. But there are ſtill ſome few Poles left who ſcorn to deliver up their Liberties, and are anxious to receive a Call from their King to endeavour to revenge the Oppreſſion with which all Poland is now burthened."

On Account of the extraordinary Mildneſs of the Seaſon, the Royal Society have made Application to Government for a Ship to ſail as near the North Pole as it may be found poſſible to go, and the Requeſt has been granted.

It is an abſolute Fact that 500 Carriages have been already ſtruck out of the Exciſe Regiſters, and more laid down that were never entered; ſo that Frugality does, in ſome Meaſure, begin to make its Appearance.

Lord Greville Montague, we are told, is to ſucceed Sir W. Trelawney in the Government of Jamaica, Lord William Campbell to ſucceed Mr. Montague in the Government of Carolina, and the Honourable Mr. Legge to be Governour of Halifax.

We hear from Paris, that the King has taken a ſurpriſing Turn, and ſeems at preſent to find his greateſt Pleaſure in Politicks. He has quitted the Boſom of Madam Barrè, for the Cabinet; and, feeble as he is, never fails of aſſiſting at all the Councils. Some ſay, that this in Conſequence of the preſent Diſpoſition of the three Powers who are now about to make a Diviſion of the Kingdom of Poland; and that, if poſſible, he is determined to fruſtrate their cruel and ambitious Deſigns. For this Purpoſe, he is endeavouring to engage the Kings of Great Britain and Spain to join him, and to oppoſe thoſe Uſurpers. A Meſſenger is ſaid to have arrived at the French Ambaſſadour's in Great George Street, from Paris, on the above important Buſineſs. Should Great Britain and Spain acquieſce to Lewis's Scheme, which is not improbable, it is very likely we ſhall ſee Europe in Arms in leſs than three Months.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 22.

THE Brothers, Drew, from Briſtol, and Bell, Moody, from Glaſgow, are arrived in York River; the Peter, Lang, from Glaſgow, and John, Tayſor, from Liverpool, in James River; and the Liberty, Alexander, in Rappahannock, in five Weeks from Liverpool, by whom we have Papers to the 5th of March.

Captain Alexander, in Longitude 61, ſpoke the Ship Britannia, from Philadelphia, bound to Liſbon, ſix Days out, all well.

Captain Lang, from Glaſgow, who had ſix and thirty Days Paſſage, informs us that there had been a great Riot among the Sailors in Greenock, on Account of their not being allowed River Pay. They refuſed to do their Duty, unrigged ſeveral Veſſels in the Harbour, and would not ſuffer the Carpenters to work upon them; then aſſembled in a Body and paraded the Streets, with Colours flying, Bagpipes playing, &c. and committing ſeveral Exceſſes. The Magiſtrates of Greenock thought it neceſſary to ſend for Aſſiſtance to Glaſgow to quell the Rioters, and accordingly a Hundred Soldiers were ſent, who upon being drawn up in the Town were pelted by the Mob, as alſo the Magiſtrates preſent. The Soldiers were then ordered to fire, which killed three Women, and mortally wounded a Boy, who died ſoon after. Some of the chief Rioters were apprehended and put in Jail, but ſoon releaſed by the Mob; and, when Captain Lang ſailed, it was reported that three Troops of Dragoons had arrived at Port Glaſgow, on their Way to Greenock, as the Mob, after the Soldiers firing, had become mote outrageous.

[*Marriages.*] Mr. JOHN BOUSH, of Norfolk, to Miſs NANCY WALLER, fourth Daughter of Benjamin Waller, Eſq; of this City.

[*Deaths.*] Mrs. SARAH BOLLING, Spouſe to ARCHIBALD BOLLING, Eſq; of Goochland.

Laſt Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tueſday, the following Priſoners were brought to the Bar of the General Court to take their Trials:

John Chapman, from Halifax, for Grand Larceny: Acquitted.
John Dugard, from Caroline, for Bigamy: Acquitted.
William Strange, from Stafford, for Horſeſtealing: Acquitted.
James Hill, from Fairfax, for Horſeſtealing: Acquitted by the Grand Jury.
William Nickens, from Lancaſter, for Burglary: Acquitted by the Grand Jury.
Leonard Burnett, from Eſſex, for the Murder of a Negro: Acquitted.
Benjamin Cook, Benjamin Woodward, Joſeph Cook, and Peter Medley, from Pittſylvania, for counterfeiting Gold and Silver Coins, and paſſing Counterfeit Treaſury Notes: Acquitted. [The Teſtimony of John Short, the principal Evidence againſt the Priſoners, was invalidated by ſundry Evidences in their Behalf, who proved him a moſt atrocious Villain; and their Counſel even made a Motion in Court to have him indicted for Perjury.] N. B. He is ſince gone off; and has left behind him, in this City, a Wife and ſix helpleſs Children in moſt pitiable Circumſtances.
Moſes Terry, from Halifax, for paſſing Counterfeits: Plead Guilty, and pardoned.
Frances Sullivan, from Lancaſter, for Grand Larceny: Acquitted.
Peter Sidebottom, from Stafford, for Horſeſtealing: Guilty.
Mary Murphey, from Auguſta, for Grand Larceny: Guilty.
Edward Brown, from Charles City, for Grand Larceny: Guilty.
Eliphalath Muſgrove, from James City, for Murder: Guilty.
John Bentley, from Prince William, for Horſeſtealing: Remanded to Jail, and to be tried in June.

Advertiſements.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1773.

AS I find it very inconvenient to attend the Courts at *Williamſburg*, I muſt therefore deſire all thoſe indebted to *James* and *John Taylor* to diſcharge their Accounts immediately; thoſe that remain unſettled will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without farther Notice. (2) JAMES TAYLOR.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcriber, in* Williamſburg,

A NEW Aſſortment of MILLINERY of the moſt faſhionable Kind, namely: Caps, Stomachers, Suits of Blond, Fans, Ribands, Gloves, and Minionet and *Bruſſels* Lace and Edgings, Blond and black Do. Joining Do. a Variety of genteel white Luſtrings figured and plain, white flowered Satin, coloured, plain, and ſtriped Luſtring, black Mantua, Satin Petticoats, black and white Riding Hats, Ladies and Gentlemens *Gretham* and *Didſbury* Shoes, Childrens Shoes, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Childrens Do. Boys black and blue Caps, Ladies Cloaks, Bonnets, and Hats, Yard wide fine Book Muſlins, Yard and a Half wide Do. fine Jackanet Do. of both Kinds, ſtriped Border Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs, plain and flowered Gauzes and Cargut, Paſte Bows, Necklaces, and Earrings, Shoe, Knee, and Stock Paſte Buckles, Paſte and Marcaſite Sprigs, Paſte Combs, plain Do. plain Gold and ſet Lockets, *French* Bead Necklaces and Earrings, Gold Bands, Buttons, and Loops, Silver Stomachers and Sleeve Knots, Silver Blond Lace, *India* Perſians, Net Hoods, Cambricks, Lawns, and Long Lawns, fine Childbed Linen, Baſkets and Chimney Lines, Diaper and Corded Dimity, Purl, Cotton Thread, *French* Do. Hair Rolls and Curls, *&c. &c.* JANE CHARLTON.

*** All Kinds of MILLINERY made in the NEWEST FASHION.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 9, 1773.

JUST imported from *London*, in the *William*, Captain *Livingſton*, a large Aſſortment of MEDICINES of the freſheſt and beſt Qualities, which I propoſe ſelling, by Wholeſale or Retail, at the loweſt Rates, for Caſh, and to keep a medicinal Store oppoſite *Fredericksburg* lower Warehouſes, well ſtocked twice a Year with freſh imported Drugs. I have PATENT MEDICINES, from the genuine Wholeſale Warehouſes, ſuch as *Bateman's*, *Walker's*, and *Norris's* Drops, *Jackſon's* and *Greenough's* Tincture, *Squire's*, *Daffey's*, and *Stoughton's* Elixirs, *Anderſon's*, *Hooper's*, and *Lockyer's* Pills, *Godfrey's* Cordial, *Britiſh* Oil, *James's* Powders, *Turlington's* Balſam, Beaum de Vie, Balſam of Honey, *Hungary* and Lavender Waters, *&c. &c.* Alſo MEDICINE CHESTS, with full Directions, extremely uſeful to Families living diſtant from the Aſſiſtance of Phyſicians.

CHARLES MORTIMER, Junior.

THE BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE

COUNTRY JACK,

late the Property of Mr. *George Parker*, ſtands at the Subſcriber's, in *Northampton* County, and covers Mares at five Shillings a Leap, fourteen Shillings the Seaſon, and a Guinea the Colt. Good Paſturage and Attendance. (1‖) ADIEL MILBY.

At a COUR T *held for* CHESTERFIELD *County*, NOVEMBER 6, 1772.

Thomas Oſborne, *Plaintiff, againſt* Joſeph Tucker *and* Daniel M'Callum, *Defendants*, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Joſeph* being beyond Sea, and the Defendant *Daniel* having Effects of the ſaid *Joſeph's* in his Hands, on the Motion of the Plaintiff, ordered, that ſaid *Daniel* do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete the ſaid Effects, till the farther Order of this Court.

B. WATKINS, Clerk.

BOLTON

STANDS at *Sandy Point* this Seaſon, and will cover Mares at fifteen Shillings the Leap, and forty five Shillings the Seaſon. He is an imported Horſe, upwards of fifteen Hands high, and a beautiful Bay. Alſo

SPORTSMAN,

a large black Horſe, got by BOLTON, on a Dray Mare, will cover at ſeven Shillings and Sixpence a Leap, and twenty Shillings the Seaſon. Good Paſturage gratis, and the greateſt Care taken of the Mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.

JOHN PIERCE.

A SOBER, well behaved Man, capable of teaching Children to read and write, and at the ſame Time properly qualified as an Accountant, may meet with Employment in a Gentleman's Family by Application to the Printer hereof.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, on very reaſonable Terms, twenty Thouſand Acres of LAND, in different Tracts, lying on *Dan* and *Smith* Rivers, and the Branches thereof. For Terms appiy to me, in *Peterſburg*. (‖) JAMES WALKER.

THE GREAT

COCK MATCH,

BETWEEN THE

UPLAND AND LOWLAND GENTLEMEN,

WILL BE FOUGHT IN WILLIAMSBURG

ON TUESDAY THE 25th OF MAY.

Wanted immediately,

A PERSON well recommended as to Morals, and capable of teaching LATIN, GREEK, WRITING, and ARITHMETICK. To ſuch a one I will give the Sum of forty Pounds a Year, and he ſhall alſo have the ſole Profit ariſing from whatever Scholars he teaches above eight, not exceeding twelve. If Application is not made, either perſonally or by Letter to me, in *Cumberland*, in about a Month's Time, I ſhall not expect it at all from this Advertiſement. ROBERT M'LAURIN.

The PLANTER,

THOMAS LILLY MASTER,

WILL be ready to take in Tobacco, on Liberty of Conſignment, by the 15th of *May*, at eight Pounds Sterling a Tun. Notes or Orders will be received by the Adverтiſer, in *York*, or on Board the ſaid Ship, at the Honourable Colonel *Corbin's*.

The Brig LIGHTFOOT,

JACOB COOPER MASTER,

WILL be ready to take in Tobacco, at *Bermuda Hundred*, on Account of Meſſ. *Norton* and Son, by the Beginning of *May*. Notes or Orders may be lodged with *J. H. Norton*, Eſquire, *Williamſburg*, *Thomas Lilly* of *York* Town, or the Captain on Board.

FOR SALE,

SEVENTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND in *Iſle of Wight* County, well timbered with Pine, Oak, and Cypreſs, about four Miles from *Smithfield*, and the ſame Diſtance from *Waraſqueak* Bay. For Terms apply to LEWIS BURWELL, Junior.

KINGSMILL, *April* 20, 1773.

To be SOLD, *for ready Money, or good Bills of Exchange, on* Friday *the 30th of* April, *before the* Raleigh *Door, in* WILLIAMSBURG, *by the Sheriff of* Middleſex,

A LARGE PARCEL OF YOUNG

Virginia born Slaves,

conſiſting of Houſe Servants of both Sexes, namely, a Cook, a Laundreſs, a Gardener, and ſeveral very likely Girls accuſtomed to ſpin, a good Carpenter and Cooper, likely Boys to plough or tend on Horſes; and likewiſe, on the ſame Terms, will be diſpoſed of, a good CHARIOT, a SINGLE CHAIR, and four very large handſome BAY COACH HORSES.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Pittſylvania*, a yellow Negro or Mulatto Man Slave named HARRY, who ſays he belongs to the Eſtate of Colonel *William Lightfoot* of *Sandy Point*, deceaſed; he is about fifty Years old, has a gray Beard, and wears a Pair of old Oſnabrug Trouſers, and a Negro Cotton Jacket.

(2‖) JAMES ROBERTS, Jailer.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE aged Man capable to take the Charge of a Store, and who will give conſtant Attendance. Such a Perſon, coming well recommended, may hear of good Encouragement by applying to the Printer.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *March* 13, 1773.

I HAVE for SALE two Pair of *French* BURR STONES, four Feet Diameter, equal in Quality to any in the Colony. JOHN CORRIE.

WESTMORELAND, *March* 23, 1773.

AN Advertiſement ſome Time ago publiſhed by Mr. *Richard Hanſon*, Attorney for Sir *Lyonel Lyde*, informing the Publick that ſeveral Negroes by me advertiſed for Sale, as the Eſtate of Mr. *John Monro*, deceaſed, had been mortgaged by Colonel *Andrew Monro* to the ſaid *Lyonel Lyde*, to ſecure the Payment of a very conſiderable Sum of Money, gave me the firſt Information of that Tranſaction; ſince which I thought it incumbent upon me, as well to juſtify my own Conduct as to prevent any Uneaſineſs in the Purchaſers of thoſe Slaves, to make an Inquiry into the Matter, and I can now, with the greateſt Certainty, aſſure them that Colonel *Andrew Monro*, previous to the Mortgage before mentioned, had not only given the Slaves aforeſaid to his Son, the ſaid *John Monro*, by a Marriage Contract recorded in the County Court of *Weſtmoreland*, but had alſo given him up the Poſſeſſion of them at leaſt twelve Months before the Execution of the ſaid Mortgage. Colonel *Monro* may have impoſed upon Mr. *Lyde*, but could not thereby effect the Title of his Son in an Eſtate given to him in the Manner aforeſaid; and therefore I hope the Purchaſers will immediately diſcharge their Bonds, which I preſume ſome of them have been prevented from doing by Mr. *Hanſon's* Publication. (4) JOHN ASHTON.

DINWIDDIE, *March* 30, 1773.

I HAVE not yet ſold the Land on *Meherrin* River, which was formerly advertiſed; and as I am ſtill inclined to diſpoſe of it, and in my former Advertiſement gave a very ſhort Deſcription of the Land, with its Conveniencies, I think it neceſſary now to mention ſome other Circumſtances relative to it, which may perhaps be an Inducement to a Purchaſer. The low Ground, containing two Hundred Acres, is ſuperiour to moſt, and inferiour to none, on that Part of the River; Part of the high Land, without the Aſſiſtance of Manure, will produce large Tobacco, but the greateſt Part is more ſuitable for Grain, being a light, lively, and fertile Soil, which may be worked with Eaſe and Advantage; the back Land is ſtill lighter, but affords extraordinary Range for Cattle and Hogs. On the Tract there is a high, pleaſant, and beautiful Situation for a Dwellinghouſe and Plantation, very convenient to an excellent Spring. This Land is almoſt equally convenient to all the Warehouſes eſtabliſhed between *Peterſburg* and *Milner's*, as likewiſe to ſeveral Mills; and, in a Word, was it in the Poſſeſſion of a Proprietor who lived upon or near the Premiſes, I am not acquainted with a conſiderable Inconvenience that would attend it. But as it is entirely out of the Circle of my Buſineſs, and I confeſs that I am but a Novice in Huſbandry, I would willingly turn it into ſomething that may be more convenient to me. My Price is allowed, by ſeveral who are well acquainted with the Land, to be very moderate, and the Purchaſer may fix the Time of Credit, confining himſelf within the Compaſs of three Years.

(4) JOHN RUFFIN, Junior.

HANOVER, *April* 7, 1773.

AS ſoon as the Subſcriber can diſpoſe of his Effects and ſettle his Affairs, he propoſes to leave this Colony.—A valuable Collection of BOOKS in *Engliſh*, *Latin*, *Greek*, Mathematicks, Philoſophy, and other Subjects, with BOOK CASE, DESK, TABLES, and other Furniture, are for Sale.

CHARLES MAC IVER.

To be SOLD, *or* LET *on* CHARTER,

THE Brigantine AMERICA, Captain *William C. Latimer*, Burthen five Thouſand Buſhels, or thereabouts, now lying at *Kennon's* Wharf, on *James* River. For Terms apply to the Captain on Board, or the Subſcribers, in *Charles City*.

(2‖) ACRILL & EDLOE.

*** Who have for Sale a Quantity of SALT.

ANY Perſon having one, two, or more likely NEGRO MEN to hire out may, by applying to the Printer, hear of one who will give good Wages for them the Remainder of this Year, or for twelve Months.

FOR LONDON,

THE Snow NANCY, *Richard Barron* Maſter, Burthen about three Hundred and thirty Hogſheads, lying at *Bull Hill*, in *Appamattox* River, will ſail by the 10th of *May* at fartheſt, and take in Tobacco, on Liberty of Conſignment, at eight Pounds Sterling a Tun. Orders ſent to Mr. *John King* at *Peterſburg*, or the Subſcriber, ſhall be attended to.

JOHN TABB.

RICHMOND, *April* 10, 1773.

SO little Attention was paid to Mr. *James M'Dowall's* Adverтiſement of *April* laſt that many of the Accounts remain unſettled on the Books kept by him for Meſſ. *Alexander Speirs*, *John Beckman*, and Company, at this Place. As they are now in my Poſſeſſion, I deſire thoſe whoſe Accounts are unſettled to come and aſcertain their Balances by Bond, without Loſs of Time, otherwiſe their Accounts will be put into an Attorney's Hands. Immediate Payment is expected from thoſe whoſe Debts have been long due. Thoſe who have Demands againſt Mr. *M'Dowall*, on the ſaid Company's Account, are deſired to apply to me for Payment. ROBERT BURTON.

Wanted, on Charter for GLASGOW,

A VESSEL from three to four Hundred and fifty Hogſheads of Tobacco Burthen. For Terms apply to Meſſ. *John Lawrence* and Company, Merchants in *Norfolk*, or the Subſcriber, in *Warwick*.

JOHN LEITCH.

I INTEND to leave the Colony for a few Months, and to return again.

(‖) THOMAS HARVEY.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *John Smith* of *Hanover* County, deceaſed, will be ſold, on the Premiſes, ſome Time next Fall, and to be entered on at *Chriſtmas*, a valuable Tract of LAND in *Hanover* County, on the *Brook* Swamp, between four and five Miles from *Richmond*, and two Miles from the *Meadow* Bridges, known by the Name of *Pickenocky*, containing about two Hundred Acres, whereon is an extraordinary Piece of Dam Work, nearly finiſhed, which will effectually keep off the Overflowings of the *Brook* from upwards of a Hundred Acres of exceeding rich well timbered low Grounds. Likewiſe a Tract of about two Thouſand Acres of very rich and well timbered LAND in *Goochland* County, on *James* River, near the Mouth of the *Great Bird*, and oppoſite to *Elk* Iſland, having on it a Plantation in Order for working ſixteen Hands; and the Soil is very ſuitable for Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. This Land will be ſold altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. Alſo the Reverſion of a Tract of about five Hundred Acres of very good Tobacco and Grain LAND, in *Goochland* County, on the Branches of the *Little Bird*, contiguous to the Lands of Mr. *Samuel Giſt*, at whoſe Death the Purchaſer will have Poſſeſſion. The Lands in *Goochland* will be ſold by Mr. *John Ware*, near the Premiſes, and the Days of Sale and Time of Payment will be made known in a future Advertiſement.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *John Smith*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſame are requeſted to make them known to

(tf) WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

N. B. For the Convenience of thoſe who may have Accounts to ſettle with me for Tranſactions had with Mr. *Smith*, I ſhall attend at every *Hanover* Court, and the two ſucceeding Days in *Hanover* Town.

FREDERICKSBURG, MARCH 24, 1773.

THE immediate Settlement of my Affairs being at this Time abſolutely neceſſary, all Perſons, therefore, indebted to me, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their Payments; and thoſe who have open Accounts are required to come and ſettle them, and give Bonds or other Specialties, as all Accounts that remain unſettled the 1ſt of *May* next will then be put in Suit.

The HOUSES and LOTS whereon I now live are for Sale; they conſiſt of a large Dwelling-houſe, Storehouſe, and every other neceſſary Building for a Merchant and a Family. The Terms may be known by applying to JAMES ROBB.

MARCH 30, 1773.

AS the Bonds taken by Meſſ. *Taylor*, *Thornton*, and *Fitzhugh*, on Account of Mr. *Benjamin Grymes's* Eſtate, will very ſhortly become due, I take this Method to inform thoſe whom it may concern that they are put into my Hands to collect, for which Purpoſe I will attend in *Williamſburg* the 25th of *April*; and for the Convenience of ſuch as may not have Buſineſs in *Williamſburg*, I will alſo attend in *Fredericksburg* from the 15th to the 18th of *April*. As thoſe Gentlemen are largely engaged for that Eſtate, and their Creditors very preſſing, I hope all Perſons indebted, either by Bond or Account, will be punctual and ſpeedy in their Payments, as no Indulgence can or will be granted to ſuch as fail.

I am deſired by the ſaid Gentlemen to requeſt a Meeting of Mr. *Grymes's* Creditors, in *Williamſburg*, the 27th of *April*, when a State of their Engagements, as well as Debts due to them will be laid before them, in Order to ſee if the Whole will pay the Truſtees, and, if ſo, what will remain for the Creditors.

(2) ANTHONY THORNTON, Junior.

RICHMOND, APRIL 12, 1773.

WHEREAS *John Woody*, of the County of *Hanover*, did ſome Time ago purchaſe a Negro Girl from *Samuel Allen*, of *Henrico* County, for which we gave our Bond for a Balance of thirty ſeven Pounds, payable to the ſaid *Allen* this Month, and at the ſame Time we gave our Promiſe to pay fifteen Pounds, in Part of the ſaid Bond, to Mr. *Patrick Coutts*, and have paid ten Pounds in Part of the ſaid Promiſe, ſince which the ſaid *Woody* has been informed that the ſaid *Allen* had no Right to the ſaid Negro Girl, this is therefore to forewarn any Perſon from taking an Aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as we will not pay any more of it until the ſaid *Woody* has a good Right to the Negro. HOGG and ROWLAND.

HANOVER Town, APRIL 7, 1773.

THE Debts contracted with Mr. *John Smith*, late of this County, on Account of Mr. *Samuel Giſt* of *London*, by proper Authority are now in my Poſſeſſion to be collected. The Indulgencies already granted ought to be a ſufficient Inducement for all thoſe in Arrears to make immediate Payment; thoſe who fail may depend that their Accounts will be put into the Hands of Attornies, without Reſpect to Perſons, or farther Application. The Books are in my Poſſeſſion, at *Hanover* Town, where thoſe concerned may apply. I ſhall regularly attend the adjacent Courts, for the above Purpoſe.

THOMAS SMITH.

N. B. I ſhall be much obliged to thoſe Gentlemen Attornies that have Buſineſs of Mr. *John Smith's*, relative to the above, to tranſmit me a State of it, that I may be enabled to know in what Manner to proceed.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe whereon I now live, in the City of *Williamſburg*, with four Lots of Land, and all convenient Outhouſes thereon. For Particulars inquire of HALDENBY DIXON.

POETS CORNER.

Advice to a young LADY, *on seeing her* DANCE.

O! may you walk, as Years advance,
Smooth and erect, as now you dance;
May you on each important Stage,
From Bloom of Youth to wither'd Age,
Assert your Claim to Merit's Prize,
And, as at present, charm our Eyes;
Observant of Decorum's Laws,
And moving with the same Applause,
May you, through Life's perplexing Maze,
Direct your Steps with equal Praise;
Its intricate Meanders trace
With Regularity and Grace;
From the true Figure never swerve,
And Time in every Step observe;
Give Ear to Harmony and Reason,
Nor make one Motion out of Season!
Thus will Life's Current gently flow,
And pour forth every Bliss below;
Till Nature failing, Ebb shall bring
Death with his Dart—but not his Sting!

ANY Person who drew the HALF ACRE LOTS in the Town of *Manchester*, No. 285 and 288, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to the Printer.

RICHMOND, *April* 6, 1773.

IMMEDIATELY after the ensuing General Court I shall leave this Colony.——As there are many Debts still due to me which were contracted when I was formerly in the Country, I flatter myself that the several Debtors will now think it Time they were discharged. This I request of them as a particular Favour. Those who shall comply may be assured that their Bonds will, without farther Notice, be put into the Hands of a Lawyer. If there are any Demands against me, I beg they may be made known, and they will be instantly paid. ALEXANDER DONALD.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 2, 1773.

AS I intend for *Britain* in *June*, I propose selling, on *Monday* the 24th of *May* next, being *Fredericksburg* Race Day, or privately, as may be agreed upon before, four Hundred Acres of LAND upon the *Fall Hill*, three Miles from Town, with TWENTY SLAVES, and STOCKS of CATTLE, &c. Ten and one Third Acres of MEADOW LAND, adjoining the Town. The FERRY and FERRY LOTS, together with the Store and Warehouses thereon. For ready Money, Bills, or Tobacco, as may suit the Purchaser. (6) JAMES HUNTER, Junior.

YORK TOWN, APRIL 10, 1773.

NONPAREIL

STANDS in my Lots at this Place, to cover Mares at 20s. the Leap, and 3l. the Season. He is a fine Dark Bay, full fifteen Hands and an Inch high, is as full blooded as any Horse in *America*, and in the Year 1765 got Mr. *Galloway's* famous Horse *Selim*.

THOMAS LILLY.

To be SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the* 27th *of this Instant* (April) *before Mr.* Robert Anderson's *Tavern, in* Williamsburg,

A TRACT of LAND in *York* County, late the Property of *John Goodrich*, deceased, containing 196 Acres. It is to be sold for ready Money, and Security will be given to the Purchaser that a good Right shall be made to him.

RICHARD ANDERSON.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 30th *Instant* (April) *at five o'Clock in the Afternoon, before Mr.* Southall's *Door, in* Williamsburg,

THE Dwellinghouse, Outhouses, Lots, and Pasture, where Colonel *Philip Johnston* formerly lived, in this City. The Commodiousness of their Situation need not be described, as it is so well known. Any Person inclining to purchase may in the mean Time treat with *Peyton Randolph* and *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Esquires. The Tenement may be entered upon immediately, and the Purchaser will have Credit till next Christmas, paying Interest from the Day of Sale, and giving Bond, with approved Security. (2)

RICHMOND, *April* 12, 1773.

RUN away, from on Board the Ship *Donald*, lying at *Four Mile* Creek, on *Friday* Night last, the following Convicts: DANIEL SUTHERLAND, a stout young Man, his Dress unknown; LAUCHLANE WILL, WILLIAM M'WILLIAM, WILLIAM ELDER, DONALD ELDER, and ALEXANDER M'DONALD, all Highlanders, and three of them habited in their own Country Garb. They may easily be discovered, as *Sutherland* is the only one among them who can speak *English* distinctly. It is imagined they will endeavour to get on Board a Ship. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying them out of the Colony, at their Peril. Whoever secures them in any Jail, or delivers them to us, shall be amply rewarded.

JAMES M'DOWALL.
ROBERT BURTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, on *Wednesday* the last of *March*, a small dark bay or black MARE with a Star in her Forehead, one hind Foot white a little higher than her Fetlock, a Switch Tail and full roached Mane, several Saddle Spots on her Back, her two fore Feet shod, and branded on the Shoulder and Buttock, but the Brand is not known, nor on which Side. Whoever takes her up, and conveys her to me in *Williamsburg*, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. JANE VOBE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, at the Widow *Grey's* Plantation, near *Frederick Zimmerman's* Ordinary, in *Culpeper*, on the 1st of *December* last, a bright bay MARE about four Feet seven or eight Inches high, seven Years old, a little Hip-shotten, very forward with Foal, paces very well, and branded on the near Buttock B. Whoever conveys her to me shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

WILLIAM PEIRCE.

I PURCHASED of *Robert Tunstall* his undivided Part of the Land surveyed for the Officers and Soldiers late of the *Virginia* Regiment, on the River *Ohio*, and the Branches of the same, which the said *Tunstall* had in Right, as a Serjeant in the said Regiment, and is one of those mentioned in a Patent that has since been obtained for the said Land. And whereas I have sold the said undivided Right of Land to Mr. *Robert Rutherford*, this is to caution all Persons against making a Purchase from the said *Robert Tunstall*, or any claiming under him. JOHN CREAGH.

CABIN POINT, MARCH 30, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the Colony, and to return in a few Months. DANIEL MONTGOMERIE.

THE Badness of the Weather preventing the Sale of *James Parham's* Land and Negroes, advertised to have been sold at the last *Brunswick* Court, the same will now be exposed to Sale, to the highest Bidders, for ready Money, at *Brunswick* Courthouse, on *Monday* the 26th Instant (*April*.)

P. RAMSAY, } Trustees.
N. RAINES, }

MANCHESTER, MARCH 20, 1773.

LEFT with me to be sold, a large, elegant, and fine toned SPINNET; also a small Collection of BOOKS, among which are *Ainsworths* Dictionary, and Translations of the greatest Part of *Cicero's* Works by *Guthrie*. JAMES LYLE.

IMPORTED in the *Speirs*, Captain *Lusk*, from *Glasgow*, last Spring, a Bale of Osnabrigs marked W Crowsfoot R, No. 2. Whoever has such Bale in his Custody is desired to make it known to

CUMING, WARWICK, and Co.

To be SOLD, *at* Wood's *Mill, in* Stafford *County, on the* 10th *of* June *next*,

SEVEN Hundred Acres of LAND on the south Side of *Potowmack* Run, now under Leases, and pays twenty five Pounds annual Rent. Credit will be allowed till *April* 1774, and Bond and Security will be required, by CHARLES CARTER.

SEVERINUS DURFEY, TAILOR,
WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and Customers, and the Publick in general, that he has removed to the House lately occupied by Mrs. *Catherine Blaikley*, nearly opposite to *John Blair*, Esquire's, and next Door to Mr. *Charles Taliaferro's*, where he hopes for a Continuance of their Favours, as they may depend on their Work being done in the best Manner.

He has both WEST INDIA and DRY GOODS of most Sorts to sell on reasonable Terms, for ready Money.

N. B. He will be much obliged to all who are indebted to him more than twelve Months, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to pay off their Balances, as he cannot possibly give any longer Indulgence.

THE BEAUTIFUL HIGH BLOODED HORSE

REGULUS,

LATE the Property of his Excellency Lord *Dunmore*, stands at the *Falls* Plantation, in *Chesterfield* County, and will cover Mares this Spring at twenty Shillings the Leap, or three Pounds the Season. Exceeding good Pasturage for Mares, and the greatest Care shall be taken of them; but I will not be liable for any that may be stolen, or stray away. (tf) DAVID PATTESON.

THE BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE

MERRY TOM

STANDS at Captain *Edward Wade's*, in *Halifax* County. He is in high Perfection, and will cover Mares at fifteen Shillings a Leap, forty Shillings the Season, or three Pounds ten Shillings Enfurance. His Colts are beautiful, strong, and active. Good Pasturage *gratis*.

JOHN BAIRD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation known by the Name of the *Beaverdams*, containing twelve Hundred and forty Acres, chiefly good low Grounds, with a very extensive and fine Range for Cattle and Hogs. Also a Plantation well known by the Name of *Boyd's* Place, containing upwards of a Thousand Acres, with great Part fine low Grounds, and the rest good Corn Land; the Situation is the best for publick Business of any in this Part of the Country, and it commands an extensive Range on every Side. Likewise a Thousand and fifty Acres on *Little* River and *Mountain* Creek, in the lower End of *Orange* County, most of it as good Tobacco Land as any in this Province. For Particulars apply to *William Johnston*, Esquire, at *Hillsborough*, or *Benjamin M'Culloch*, Esquire, of *Halifax* County. The Time of Payment will be allowed as may suit the Purchasers. (6)

GRANVILLE County, NORTH CAROLINA, *March* 26, 1773.

FOR CHARTER,

THE new BRIG *Mentor*, *John Curwen* Master, Burthen about a Hundred and eighty to two Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco, sheathed on the Stocks, and well calculated to take the Ground in a dry Harbour. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, in *Norfolk*.

(tf) JOHN GREENWOOD.

*** Who has for Sale LISBON WINE in Quarter Casks, BARBADOS RUM and SPIRITS, GRENADA RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, GINGER, PIMENTA, and a few Crates and Hogsheads of EARTHEN WARE, well assorted.

Wanted immediately, on CHARTER *for* PORT GLASGOW,

A VESSEL of about four Hundred Hogsheads Burthen. For Terms apply to the Subscribers, at *Milner's* Warehouse.

(6) CUMING, WARWICK, & Co.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Baltimore* Town, *Maryland*, on the 10th of *February* last, an *Irish* indented Servant Lad named PATRICK MALONE, about twenty Years of Age, five Feet five or six Inches high, well set, with short brown Hair, speaks quick, and a good Deal on the Brogue; he had on, when he went away, a Felt Hat, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton Breeches, coarse Yarn Stockings, and Country Shoes; it is supposed he stole, and carried with him, a blue Coat trimmed with flat Metal Buttons, a blue Jacket and Country Cloth Breeches, a white Linen Shirt, and a Pair of white Yarn or Thread Stockings. Whoever secures him so that I may get him again shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS if he is taken in the County, and the above Reward if out of the Province, besides all reasonable Charges for bringing him home.

(10) JAMES FRANKLIN.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 5th *of* May *next*,

ABOUT ten LOTS of LAND, situated in the Borough of *Norfolk*, and on the main River, on one of which is erected a Brick GRIST WINDMILL in good Repair. One Half the Purchase Money to be paid on the 23d of *July* 1774, and the Remainder on the 23d of *July* 1775, upon Bond, with good Security, carrying Interest. The Lands, &c. will be shown at any Time before the Day of Sale by applying to Mr. *John Smith*.

(tf) THOMAS TALBOT.
JOSEPH HUTCHINGS.

WHEREAS I intend shortly to remove from the Place where I now live to *Fincastle* County, on the *Western Waters*, it is expected that all those Gentlemen who have Business to do with me will attend at the *Raleigh* Tavern in *Williamsburg*, where I shall be from the 15th of *April* next to the 25th of the said Month, in Order to have all those Accounts which are now unsettled properly adjusted. (Tf) ISRAEL CHRISTIAN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 24, 1773.

WHEREAS some of those indebted on the Books here have not paid due Regard to my Advertisement of the 1st of *December* last, I give them this last Notice, that all and every Account not paid off, or a good Part of it, before the 20th of *April*, or our *May* Fair at the farthest, or settled by Bond or other Specialty before that Time, will most certainly be put into the Hands of a Lawyer, without Respect of Persons. Unavoidable Reasons will oblige me to this, which I shall probably in Time acquaint them with. Those who may be put to Trouble and Expense cannot now blame me for Want of Notice.

*** I have sold Part of the Goods now on Hand, but so as not to disfort the Store, and have still a large Assortment on Hand, which I will sell by Wholesale or Retail, on the Terms formerly advertised. Any Person who will purchase the Whole shall have them on Terms which they themselves will say are very low and reasonable.

(tf) GEORGE MITCHELL.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,

OCULIST and AURIST,

AT PHILADELPHIA,

THUS publickly gives Notice that he purposes to be at *Williamsburg* about the Middle of *April* next, where those Persons whose Circumstances or Situation have precluded them from the Benefit of applying for Assistance at *Philadelphia* may consult him in all Disorders of the Eye and its Appendages, and in every Species of Deafness, Hardness of Hearing, Ulcerations, Noise in the Ears, &c. Those Persons likewise who have been born deaf and dumb, or those who labour under any Impediment in their Speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted. (tf)

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION whereon the Subscriber lives, in *King* and *Queen* County, about a Mile and a Half from *Todd's* Warehouse, containing six Hundred and fifty seven Acres, in good Order for Cropping, having a large Peach and Apple Orchard thereon beginning to bear, a Quantity of low Grounds which may be made good Meadow with little Expense; the Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, and other Outhouses, have been built between four and five Years. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to

(tf) R. DAINGERFIELD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about sixteen Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the River *Shenando*, in *Berkley* County (formerly *Frederick*) which is one of the most flourishing Counties in *Virginia*. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raising of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water, on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Distillery conveniently situated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outhouses. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very small Expense, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. A Stock of Cattle, Horses, and Hogs, some Household Furniture, and all Kinds of Utensils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Business, will be sold with or without the Land. For farther Particulars inquire of Mr. *William Little*, on the Premises. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchase Money, the Purchaser giving Bond, with Security if required. For Terms apply to the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Esquire, *Carlyle* and *Dalton* in *Alexandria*, or *Preston Bowdoin* in *Norfolk*. (Tf)

THE Subscriber will sell, on reasonable Terms, his LAND and HOUSES whereon he now lives, known by the Name of HOOD's, in *Prince George*, on *James* River. As to its Situation, it is hardly worth While to say any Thing about it, though it is looked upon to be the most pleasant Place, and has the finest View, of any Seat on *James* River. I have just now finished a House upon it, in the best Manner, thirty three Feet by thirty, with two large Rooms and a large Passage below, and three Rooms above; there is also a Garden lately paled in with good Cypress Pales, with all necessary Outhouses, a very good Storehouse, sundry Lumber Houses, and a Set of very good Tobacco Warehouses. I think, with very little Trouble, there might be an Inspection erected there again, as it is the general Cry of the People for it; and as the Place is very well situated for carrying on both the Inland and *West India* Trade, any Person, with a pretty good Capital, may carry them on to a very great Extent. Whoever is inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William M'Whann*, Merchant in *Blandford*, or to the Subscriber, on the Premises.

(Tf) DAVID SCOTT.

For SALE, *in the Town of* NEWCASTLE,

A LARGE two Story DWELLINGHOUSE, with three commodious Rooms on a Floor, each with a Fireplace. It is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern, and is pleasantly situated near the River. The Terms may be known of the Subscriber, near the Premises.

(Tf) W. JOHNSON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at *Petersburg*, about the Middle of *September* last, a very likely Negro Man named PHILL, about twenty Years of Age, of a yellow Complexion, and about five Feet nine Inches high, proportionably made. He is a Native of *Africa*, but speaks broken *English*, having been some Years in the *West Indies*, and has lost two Joints off two of his Fingers on his right Hand. Had on, when he went away, an Osnaburg Shirt, an old *Virginia* Cloth Waistcoat, with a new Negro Cotton Jacket over it, and a Pair of old Check Trousers. As he has been used to the Sea, he will probably endeavour to get on Board some Ship and make his Escape out of the Colony; all Masters of Vessels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril.

I will give THREE POUNDS Reward to any Person who will deliver said Slave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Main* at *Portsmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to secure him in any Jail, and give Notice thereof.

(tf) THOMAS GORDON.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND lying on both Sides of *Hunting* Creek, in *Halifax* County, containing five Hundred Acres, the Soil of which is exceeding good for Tobacco and Corn. There is a small Plantation cleared on the Land, which has been tended but a few Years, and two Tobacco Houses, an Overseer's House, and Negro Quarter almost new. Any Person inclinable to purchase may apply to Colonel *Paul Carrington*, in *Charlotte*, who will show the Land, and is fully empowered to dispose of it. (tf)

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.